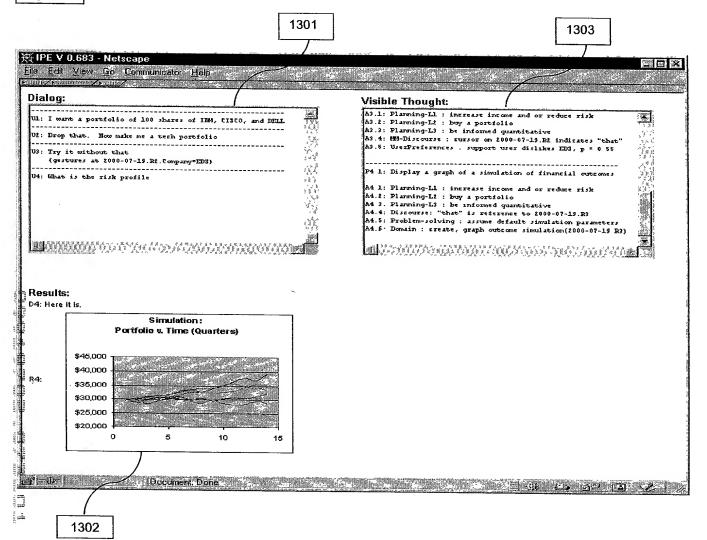
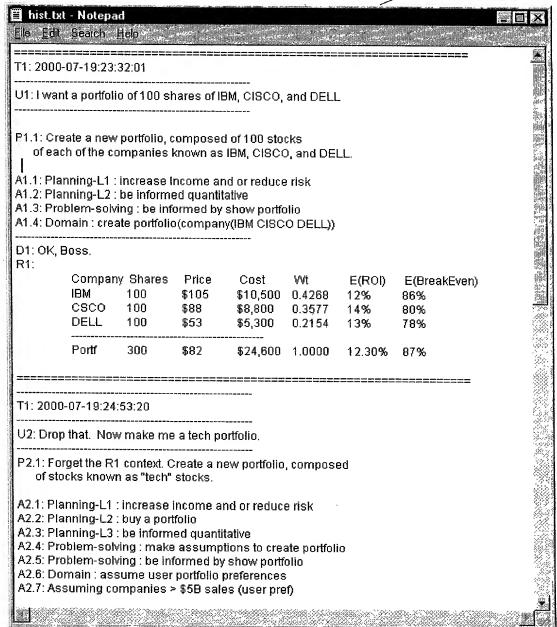
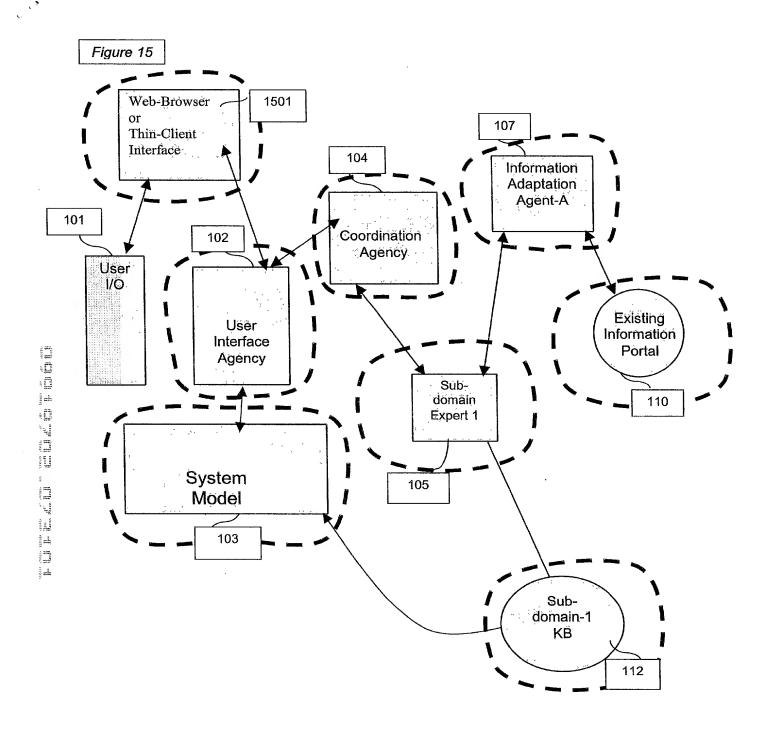


## Figure 13



Lixt - Notepad





## Figure 16

## Simplified Strength/Necessity Belief Calculus

?X = Coffee if:

?X is in a mug (s = .2; n = 0)?X is a hot liquid (s = .4; n = 0)?X is brown (s = .6; n = .97)?X is not tea (s = .3; n = 1)

S = Strength; N = Necessity; B = Belief; D = Disbelief;

P = Belief measure of premise (input)

## **Belief Evaluation Recurrence Formulae:**

$$\begin{array}{ll} B_{x+1} = B_x + (1 - B_x) * S_{x+1} * P_{x+1} & ; \text{ with } B_o = 0 \\ D_{x+1} = D_x + (1 - D_x) * N_{x+1} * (1 - P_{x+1}) & ; \text{ with } D_o = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Conclusion} = B_n * (1 - D_n); \end{array}$$

Example A.  $B_4 = 0.8656$ , given all 4 preconditions known to be true with absolute certainty.

Example B. 
$$B_4 = 0.7648$$
,  $D_4 = 0.485$ , Conclusion = 0.393872,

given that we are only 50% sure that the liquid is brown, but are convinced of all other facts (e.g. because the light is very dim....)

Bayesian Belief Calculus -

Bayes's rule states that:

$$p(A | B) = Prob \text{ of event } A, \text{ given event } B$$
  
=  $(p(A) * p(B | A)) / p(B)$ 

If we know the probabilities B<sub>i</sub> for *every* way that A may be realized, we may write:

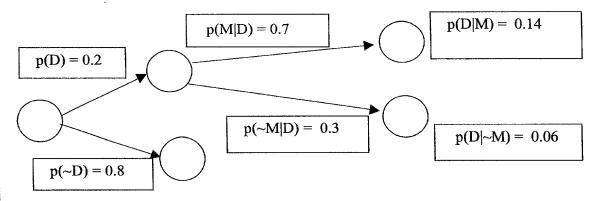
$$p(A) = \sum p(A|B_i) p(B_i)$$

Which allows a straightforward way to compute likelihood, when all possibilities are accounted for.

We can construct networks which relate Bayesian likelihood to various conditions. For example, consider the case where we are given

$$p(D)$$
 = probability of planning for retirement = 0.2, and  $p(M \mid D)$  = probability of asking about mutual Funds, given D, = 0.7.

Now we can construct a graph of probabilistic influences that can be inferred:



This mechanism can be used to connect the probabilities of various plans and alternatives, and to infer likely plans from various communications.

Figure 18

